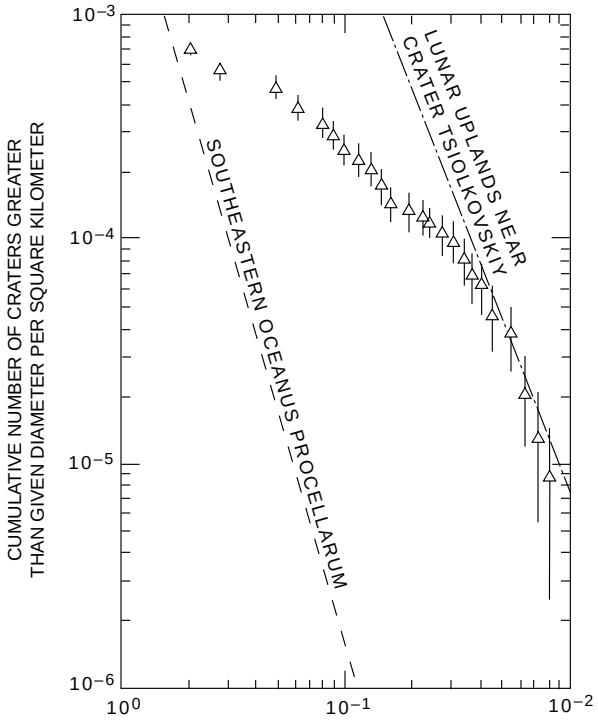

FIGURE 1.—Log-log plot of cumulative size-frequency distribution of craters in heavily cratered intercrater plains material in the Borealis region within a belt bordering terminator and within an east-trending area east of crater Jókai. Note decrease in slope of the Mercurian curve where craters are smaller than 30 km and larger than 60 km. Also note coincidence of the abundance of craters in the 55- to 65-km-diameter range with the curve for lunar pre-Nectarian terra northwest of crater Tsiolkovskiy. Intercrater plains material has been more heavily impacted by craters larger than 4 km in diameter (and is, therefore, older) than southeastern part of Oceanus Proclarum, the near-average lunar mare. (See section on stratigraphy.) Bars represent standard error or deviation ($\pm \sqrt{\frac{N}{A}}$, where N=cumulative number of craters greater than given diameter per square kilometer and A=unit area). Crater counts and curves by Arthur L. Dial, Jr.

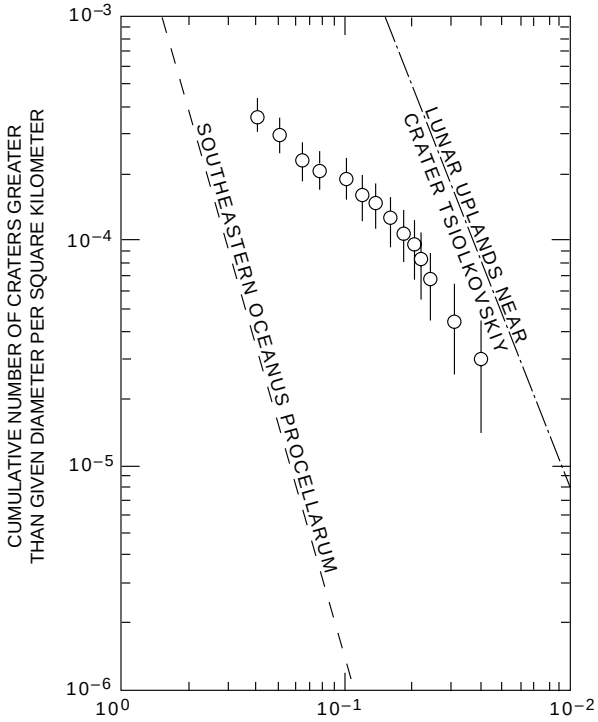

FIGURE 2.—Log-log plot of cumulative size-frequency distribution of craters in intermediate plains material within and adjoining the Borealis region. Crater density is intermediate between those of intercrater plains and smooth plains materials. (For explanation of lunar curves, see fig. 1 and section on stratigraphy). Bars represent standard error or deviation ($\pm \sqrt{\frac{N}{A}}$, where N=cumulative number of craters greater than given diameter per square kilometer and A=unit area). Crater counts and curves by Arthur L. Dial, Jr.

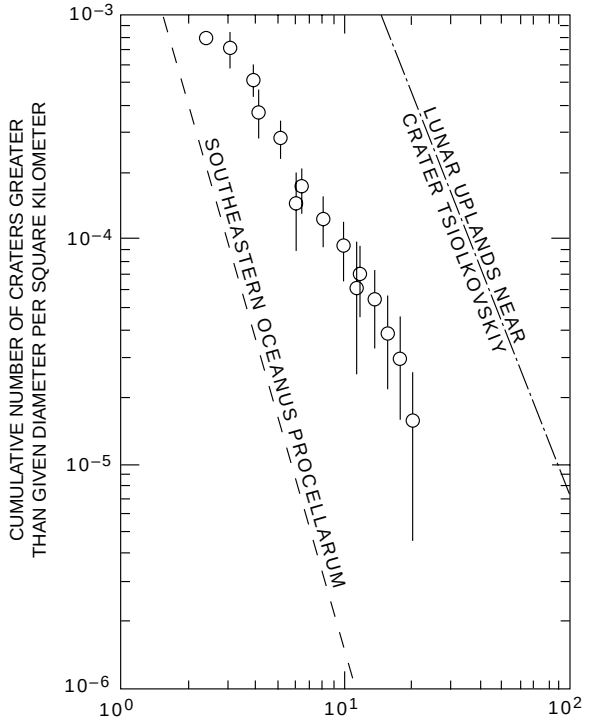

FIGURE 3.—Log-log plot of cumulative size-frequency distribution of craters in smooth plains material west of Borealis Planitia in and adjoining the Borealis region. (This material includes the very smooth plains material mapped in the Shakespeare quadrangle by Guest and Greeley, 1983.) Open circles represent counts on the floors of craters Strindberg (in the Shakespeare quadrangle) and Turgenev. Note that the curve follow the -2 distribution function for craters having diameters between 3 and 20 km. Smooth plains material is less cratered than intermediate plains materal (fig. 2), and its curve lies between those of southeastern part of Oceanus Procellarum (near-average lunar mare) and lunar uplands. Bars represent standard error or deviation ($\pm \sqrt{\frac{N}{A}}$, where N=cumulative number of craters greater than given diameter per square kilometer and A=unit area). Crater counts and curves by Arthur L. Dial, Jr.